JOHN B. GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY OF

Last night John B. Gough, the renowned temper ance orator, addressed an audience as large as could be crowded into the Academy of Music. The occasion was the opening of the Winter Course of Lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Rev. Dr. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of the University, opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. Goven was then introduced and received with rapturous applause. He said it was his custom to make his speeches as he went along-he never wro e an address in his life, and he believed now for the firs time he was to speak an address with a title. His subject was "Man and His Masters." Much as he grieved for, cosply as he sympathized with the lowly bondman who is bought and sold for a price, yet his grief and sympathy for those who sell themselves as willing slaves to vice and passion and appetite wa har grater. He ence spoke with a negro in Virginia, who told him.—"Ah, desc flesh and blood and bones "am Massa's - he bought them and paid for 'em; but "my soul—ah, dat belongs to God A mighty!" The poor negro bondman may truly say that his soul belongs to his God: but the slave of appetite—ah, to whom does his soul belong? Where are his hopes? What future is there before him? The speaker proceeded future is there before him? delineate, with voice and feature, as only he is capable of coing, the dreadful consequences which follower cess. He made the miser look more pitiable in his greedy, grasping after gold—the libertine more detestable in his vicious career—the oppressor more hateful. able in his vicious career—the oppressor more hateful in his oppression; but the body of his discourse was mainly devoted to exposing the evils of intemperance. mainly devoted to exposing the evils of intemperance. His fruitful theme was treated with all the power and pathos of which Gough is capable. Under the electricity of his tone and gestures the attention of the audience was enchained throughout. His encedotes and illustrations provoked constant and uproarious laughter, which he as constantly checked by a few sentences of pathos, that almost moved the mirthful audience to tears. He said he desired to arouse the sympathy of his heavers. He was an cut and out Prohibitionist. He wauld go to any lengths to sweep away the pregnant cause of most of sired to arome the sympathy of his beavers. He was an out and out Prohibitionist. He wauld go to any lengths to sweep away the pregnant cause of most of the misery, degradation and crime with which society is cursed. But the fact was, the Prohibitionists have been making but little progress. They are like a man in a beat with only one car: he goes around and around, but does not make any headway. So it is with our moderate men, who in public approve of total Prohibition, while their own sideboards at home groan under well-filled decanters, and their celtars are stored full of costly wines. The movement, to be successful, must be respected at home as well as abroad. Exclude it from your own houses, and you have made a great stride toward a successful Maine Law. Precept, though excellent, is dead without example. In closing he adverted to the great assistance which the Young Men's Christian Association could render to the Temperance movement. It needed the infusion of the Christian element to vitalize it. Prayer and good works could do anything. He believed in the signs of the times. Christian men and women were waking up to the importance of meral and every walking and were leading a cheerful assistand good works could do anything. He believed in
the signs of the times. Christian men and women were waking up to the importance of meral
and social reforms, and were lending a cheerful assistance. Now that they were no longer content with abstractions, but came down to the real, practical work
of reform, he could hear with the ears of faith, booming
among the everlasting hills, the death-knell of despotlem, oppression and Slavery. It was not far off. Let
us do what we can to hasten its coming.

The speaker was meet tiberally applicated during his
discourse, and at the close "brought down the house."

HOME DEMONSTRATION TO THE HON

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION, SPEECHES, &c. The quiet village of Jamaica presented last evening an aspect of life and brilliancy which it has seldem seen-the occasion being a grand ovation in honor of the election of the Hon. John A. King to the Guber-natorial chair of the State of New-York—given by his friends, neighbors, and citizens of Queens County generally, without distinction of party. Such was the in terest felt on the occasion, that delegations were present from all the towns of the county, while Hempstead, Rockaway, Flushing, Oystor Bay, Glon Cove and Newtown, were represented by their citizens in large numbers, beside which several stages from New-York and Brooklyn arrived with delegations. The citizens of Jamaica were unsparing in their exertions to make the demonstration worthy of the place make the demonstration worthy of the place and the occasion. Flags were flying from all the preminent buildings of the place; large numbers of private residences were illuminated, the Republican Ranche was decorated with transparencies and banners, and the hills surrounding the village and many of the streets were illuminated with numerous bondires. The procession began to form at 7 o'clock on the corner of Warwick avenue and Fulton street, simultaneously with which the firing of rockets was began, and continued at brief intervals until 8 o'clock, when, at the firing of the signal bomb, the procession moved under the direction of the Grand Marshal, Lendall F

Pr. tt in the following order: In advance was a cayal cade, of fifty hersemen with a band of music, preceding the Was ochuli Geards, Capt McKee. Following, were the Was ochuli Geards, Lept McKee. Following, were the Geards in carriages; next in order were the Trus delegates in carriages; next in order were the Trus teas of the, 'advance of the Green department; both the formed the, 'advance of the Green department; both the formed the, 'advance of the Green department; both the processing a true, b. Following, were the different benevelent societies, after which delegations on foot and eithers generally brought up the rear.

During the march a hundred guns were fired from a large field piece, placed on the highfa at the north of the village.

The procession moved down Fulton street to the

The procession moved down Fulton street to the The procession moved down Fulton street to the residence of Gov. King, a stately old mension, which has been occupied by the King family for half a cerstury, and there temporarily halted, while the Committee of Arrangements waited upon the Governor and conducted him to the carriage in the procession. The line of march was then continued from Fulton street to the corner of Kensington Avenue. At this point the procession countermarched and proceeded to the public Hall, corner of Union and Fulton Avenues. The Hall was crowded to its utmost.

At 9 o'cleck the meeting was called to order by the President, Abram D. Snedeker, William D. Coggswell, esq., then addressed Gov. King as follows:

Ms. Jons A King—Sir. Your neighbors, friends and fellow-citizens who have long known you, and who have treasured up your good name in their hearts, have assembled here in great numbers, as you perceive, to tender you through me, their humble organ, their hearty congratulations upon your election by the propie of this State to the highest office in their gift [Applace].

This manifestation of their regard they cheerfully accord to

This manifestation of their regard they cheerfully accord to

plause.

This manifestation of their regard they you, for the distinguished ability and zoal with which you have discharged every public duty assettined you; and for the noble and generous action which has ever characterized your private life. And they areally rejoice, Sir, in this fitting opportunity of paying you their well-deserved acknowledgments of their respect and esteem [Applause.]
They greatly rejoice, Sir, and feel proud, not only because the people have cheen from among them an eminent citizen—Long plained's tavorite son—to preside over the affairs of the areat State of New-York, but also in their entire confidence that the man whom the people have called to that high position will man whom the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be proved the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a state of the people have called to that high position will be a stat restore the amountainton of the Government of this State to the simplicity end pa ity that so signally marked its character in the days of the illustrious Clinton. But, Sir, I must forear to say what, under other circumstances, treer well 'tweer said. I must not so beyond the part assigned me, which is to express the feelings and sentiments of this assemblage for whom I speak. But I am quite sure that I do not misinterpret the sentiments of you, fellow-clintens, when I say that we all honor the Governor elect as the representative and undinouing advocate of the great principle of freedom and liberty, everywhere felt and acknowledged throughout the length and breadin of the land-principles which lay at the very foundation of self-government, and upon which the stability and perpetuity of our free institutions depend-principles, Sir, in favor of which this great State has so recently emphatically spoken, and upon the strength of which you were borne into power as upon a swelling tide (Loud applane).

Be pleased, Sir, to accept these sentiments of your fellow-clitzens, very imperfectly expressed by me, as a token of their good will toward you, and of their sincere respect for your public and private character.

Long may you live to enjoy health and strength to serve the State and your country, and to enjoy that sweetest of all earthly considerations, the approval of your swn conscience and the approbation of your fellow-clitzens-and after you shall have fulfilled the trust which the people have reposed in yours of country of this State may you safely return home among your old friends and neighbox and be received to their bosons with the same warmth of friendship and regards as that with which they now greet you on this asspicious occasion [Applause].

To this complimentary speech Gov. King responded as follows:

GOVERNOR KING'S RESPONSE.

I return to you personally, Sir, and as the chosen organ of my friends and naighbors, my sincere and unaffected acknowledgements for this touching proof of their confidence and regard. It is to me the most acceptable and gratifying evidence of the feelings and sentiments of those among whom I have long lived; that I have so conducted myself in the various duties we have been called upon to falfill together. and sentiments of those among whom I have long lived: that I have so conducted myself in the various duties we have been called upon to fulfill togetoer, as to have earned for me, on the eve of my separation from them for a short period, this most friendly and considerate mark of their attachment and good will. No man can receive, unmoved, such an expression of warm and generous feelings on the part of old and respected friends. Certainly I cannot. And I yield to to them, as it becomes me to do, with a just sense of the obligations they impose on me. As I have fived among you, as I have acted with you in all the relations of life, so do I intend to carry the same principles of conduct with me when it becomes my duly to administer the affairs of this great State. The same integrity of purpose, the same desire to do not youty as an honest man. With these cardinal principles, which belong to private, and should ever be carried into public life, I hope to make good, in some degree, the confidence of a noble and intelligent constituency. I did not seek the office, great as it is, but I will, to the best of my ability, discharge its auties with firmness and fidelity now that it has been so freely and generously confided to me. I am free to act as my judgment, aided by wise counselvrs, shall direct; but upon the broad and vital question of Freedom I must be as I have ever been, its faithful ard now its trusted defender. I am happy on this occasion to see and to greet the union of old trends and associates. I had it as a good omen for the future: at all events, it is most gratifying now. I appreciate and will fully respond to the honorable motives which have brought it about. For myself, I can truly say that I have no feeling in my heart but of a grateful sense of the honor you have done me, and an earnest desire under the influence of that feeling to bear you ever in my memory as kind and generous friends—the best support that a man can have in the cares and responsibility of public office. under the influence of that feeling to bear you ever in my memory as kind and generous friends—the best support that a man can have in the cares and responsibility of public office. Accept, then, once more, the warm and truthful acknowledgment of an old friend and neighbor for such a munifestation of your kindness and esteem—and I would add my grateful thanks to those who have taken an active and efficient part in the proceedings and arrangements of this most generous reception. Neighbors and friends, I go forth from among you, at the bidding of the people of my native State, to promote and guard for a while its great interests, its unsullied honor. Give me your confidence, give me your support, and I will, with the permission of Him who rules the world, return to my home, satisfied and content, and, I devoutly trust, with undiminished private and public favor.

At the conclusion of Mr. King s brief speech, the assembly dispersed. At 10 o'clock a sumptuous suppor was served up at one of the bottels, which was partaken of by about a hundred and fifty guests. Mr. Coggswell presided. When the entertainment had been duly discussed, volunteer toasts were offered, and speeches in response were made by Gov. King, Joseph Hoxie, De Peyster Ogden, Gen. Nye, President Charles King, Daniel D. Conover, Presidential Elector, and others. At a late hour the company roce.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

This beautiful new house was inaugurated last night, in the presence of as many people as could be packed within its four walls, by the performance of "As You Like It," the cast of which comprehended the names of the large majority of the company. The house was crowded long before the hour announced for the rising of the curtain, and a board was displayed at the door informing the impatient multitude without that no more could find room. At 7 o'clock the performance commenced with an overture by the orchestra, directed by Mr. Thomas Baker, in which were introduced among several other familiar and favorite airs, "Hai Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle." The curtain then rose, discovering the ladies and gentlemen of the com-pany grouped upon the stage, Miss Keene being in the center, supported on either side by Mr. H. Hall and Mr. George Jordan. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was then sung by the whole company, when Miss Keene advanced to the footlights and addressed the audience. We give her remarks at length below:

Keene advanced to the footlights and addressed the audience. We give her remarks at length below:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is customary, I know, to open a new theater with a poetical address, but on this occasion I think a plain, business-like statement is due to you. At the close of last season, when, under another roof, I had the honor of addressing you, the promise was made by myself and company that a second season should be commenced there. It was not then deemed possible that I would be driven from an establishment in which every cent I possessed in the world was invested, nor do I think now that had I then the means of defending my rights, such an act of injustice could have been perpetuated. I had expended many thousand dollars on that building, believing I had a fair, honest lease of one, three or five years. I was to give notice of continuance during the first year. This I did verbally, offering at the same time to write it if it was necessary. The reply was:

"There is no necessity; the verbal notice is all that is "required. You have paid your rent. You have "raised the character of my theater and the property "adjoining it, and I am pleased to receive the "notice of your intention to remain my tenant "for the full term of your lease." This verbal notice, however, was the loophole through which the strict letter of the law allowed my landord to creep when an offer to buy the building came; for the law required the written notice, which he prevented my giving. Then came litigation, with all its attendant horrors, and

ruin appeared inevitable. My own leve I would have borne; but a large and talented company were engaged to nie for this season. In that hour of do the and almost of despair, one of New York's most enterprising officers, who, in my estimation, is the perfect Type of the American character, not enjy in the energy of his action, but the generosity of his heart—one who, fown an unfriended youth, fighting the great battle of his, armed only with honesty and industry, has risen to the proudeminence of one of America's first architects—it was John M. Trimble [Loud cheers]—who, in that hour of trial, stretched forth his hand to me, snying, "Take courage—I will build you a theater in

Take courage—I will build you a theater time, or nearly so, to faifill your contra with your company [Renewed cheering]. Nobinbribed by the subtle inducements which has "time, or nearly so, to fuffill your contracts "with your company" [Renewed choering]. Nobly, unbribed by the subtle inducements which have been held out to him by richer parties to desert my cause-unswervingly has he tolled night and day to etable me to prove true to my public and private promises [App ause]. This beautiful houdoir theater has been placed by him under my guardianship, and I shall endeavor to exhibit the fullness of my gratitude to him and other generous friends in the future which is before me [Cheers]. The remembrance of their disinferested goodness will stimulate me to become more worthy their friendship, and give fresh energy to my efforts [Loud and long continued cheering]. Ladies and gentlemen, I have done all in my power to sustain the reputation which was acquired through your kindness last season and my desire to do so has been aided by the great favor with which in the sister cities of Washington, Baltimore and Phillsdelphia our performances were received; the enthusiasm of large audiences, night after night, soothing the anxieties natural to the position in which I have been placed. To the flattering welcome bestowed upon us by those warm-hearted citizens we are all indebted beyond the power of expression. I take pleasure to add my thanks also to the members, not only of the New-York press, but to those of the cities named, for a spontaneous and unceasing interest in everything connected with one enterurise last's eason. not only of the New-Lork press, but to those of the cities named, for a spontaneous and unceasing interest in everything connected with one enterprise last season. I did not publicly acknowledge how much I owed to these gentiemen; but I trust they will believe that their generous labors in our behalf, though before unmentened, have been and are matters of daily appreciation [Applause]. And now, before we retire to prepare for the mimic seems in which we are to engage, in the name of the new comers, for whom I ask an encouragtion [Applause]. And now, before we retire to prepare for the mimic scene in which we are to engage, in the name of the new comers, for whom I ask an encouraging welcome, and your old favorites, who have mobily fulfilled their promise to share my struggle [cheers]—they have followed me in my wanderings, and are here to-night by my side, ready to commence our second New York season; and in my own name and theirs permit me most heartily to welcome you all to the our new home [Applause]. Guided by your critical taste, which shall never be offended by coarseness or vulgarity, encouraged by your visits, inspired by your approbation, we cannot fail to enjoy a season of success, for which, be assured, no effort will be spaced that industry can arouse—no results neglected that energy can achieve.

The manner of the address, in its departure from

The manner of the address, in its departure the old conventionalism of high-flown poetry, hitherto disemed necessary on such occasions, was unexpected and most welcome; its matter seemed to us an out-ofplace obtrasen of private grievances upon the public. However strongly the sympathies of the public may be enlisted in Miss Keene's behalf, an ar parte statement of her case at a time when no opportunity was offered to the accused party for a hearing, could not aid her cause. Of all her friends who had congregated there to welcome her in her new dramatic home, and bid her God speed from her new starting-point, there were few who did not truly regret that she had been betrayed into so great an indiscretion. The wholesale landat of her new-found friend was no less offensive than her implied condemnation of those she deems her

enemies. The speech was in very bad taste throughout, and we cannot but conceive that in this matter her own good sense was overruled by the ill advice of injudious friends. We sincerely hope that this is the last time we may ever hear of the disgraceful bickerings, and are sure that a very short time will convince Miss Keene that her professional success will depend upon her ability as a manager and actress, rather than her bitter sharpness as a dis-

Of the twenty-five hundred people in the theater last night, there were very few ladies; their presence may have been prevented by anticipations of the crush. The house is really a gem of a theater, well lighted and ventilated, and seemingly properly adapted in every way to the purpose for which it was designed. The new scenery is elegant and appropriate, reflecting great credit upon the artists.

The performance of the comedy last night was be 'indifferent well;" although, as it was given under peculiar and exciting circumstances, and as many of the people are new to each other and unaccustomed to playing together, a decided improvement in this respect may be confidently predicted. In the early part of the evening the house was disturbed for full half an hour by vociferous yells for "Jordan," in which the rabble of the upper galleries was led on by a few well dressed blackguards who had congregated in the vicinity of the stage boxes. All attempts to still the tumult were for a long time unavailing. Mr. Baker, the leader of the orchestra, rose and attempted to explain that Mr. Jordan was dressing and could not appear, but he was instantly hooted down. Three times he essayed to proceed with the music, but each time the crchestra was drowned in a fury of yells and hisses. Mr. Trimble finally made his appearance on the stage, and said a few words, after which quiet was partially restored, and the performance went on. This was the only interruption to the pleasantness of the evening otherwise everything passed off smoothly; and "Laura Keene's Theater" started in the race for public favor amid a most enthusiastic chorus of cheers from her well-wishers.

THE LADIES' MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS-THANKSGIVING PREPARATIONS-LAST OF THE OLD BREWERY .- The operations of the Ladies' Home Missionary at the Five Points have been continued steadily during the past year; and with increasing fruits of reformation. The large Mission Building which they erected upon the site of the Old Brewery is already too small for their use. The schools are considerably larger than they were a year ago. There is not room to sent all of the scholars at desks, and some of them sit upon the floors. It is also necessary to use the chapel for a recitation-room. During the past year over feur hundred children from this school and neighberhood have been provided with good homes in the

borhood have been provided with good homes in the West. The Rev. Mr. Van Meter, the Assistant Missionary is constantly devoted to this branch of the work. A large proportion of these are adopted as children in families, and the cases are very rare in which they leave the homes provided for them.

Great preparations are making for the annual Thanksgiving entertainment to-merrow. The chapel is being tastefully decorated for the occasion. The exercises will commence at 2 o clock, and consist of chaps sores, dislegues, and recitations by the scholars, and by brief addresses from clergymen who will be present. At 5 o clock the dinner will be served to the children. The scholars will each be presented on this Thanksgiving with a new suit of clothes—the

the children. The scholars will each be presented on clis Thanksgiving with a new suit of clothes—the clothing for this purpose being mostly contributed by friends of the Mission. Presents of toys will be made to the smaller scholars. The larger ones have requested that their presents may be books. This is mentioned as a gratifying indication of improvement on their part. They have all heretotore preferred toys. But books are needed to gratify this request. Clothing, and especially shows are also needed. and especially shees, are also needed.

The dealers in Washington Market have made their

usual liberal contributions for the Thanksgiving din ner to the children and poor families at the Five Points, and several of the hotels have sent word that they will contribute food ready for the table, for the same pur-It is evident that this entertainment will exceed all

former ones in interest. The opportunity will be a fa-The work of enlarging the Mission building has con

The work of enlarging the Mission building has com-menced. There is plenty of room for it upon their premises. The lest of the Old Brewery is now being demolished for that purpose. The addition will cost \$5,000, and the debt upon the property when that is erected will be \$12,000. The Society usually receives liberal donations on Thanksgiving Day to ward sup-porting the Mission and liquidating its debt. The new building will greatly facilitate their operations.

HORRIBLE DEATH. - Andrew Dewitt of Marbletown-Ulster Co., came to his death on Sunday night under the most appalling circumstances. He had been drink ing during the day quite freely, and was at Wood's, near Stone Ridge, in the evening. While sitting in the bar-room he became stupid, and fell to the floor. He was taken up, carried out, placed in a blacksmith's shop, and left there. About two hours after some persons went into the shop, when they found him dead, FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The screw-steamer City of Washington arrived a Philadelphia yesterday from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 5th inst.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the even the 3d inst. The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec, arrive I at

Liverpool on the 5th November.

The Everpool Cotton market had been dail, and prices were a tritle lower. The sales of three days were only 13,000 bales.

Breadstuffe, also, were very dall, and prices had a

downward tendency. The London Money market was unchanged. Consols closed on the 4th at 92; #93.

We take the following summary of news from The We take the following summary of news from The Liverpool Post of that date:

"The Anglo-French aliance may be considered as nearly at an end. Both countries are as, entire enmity on the Eastern question; and it is new, admitted that the maneuvers of the French Governmen at were successfully counteracted by the exertions of L, and de Redchiffe. It does not follow however, that his lordenip or which account which accounts is chife. It does not renow, nowever, that has breaship or the Government which approves of his conduct is right; but the inference is in their favor, for the British fixet still keeps the Black Sea, and is receiving aug-mentations. Austria and England are certain. 'y agreed respecting the policy to be observed toward the Princi-palities; and if this fact required further confir. nation, it will be found in the bestility of the French at 'd Rus-

palities: and if this fact required further coads, ustion, it will be found in the hostility of the French at d Russian organs to this new alliance.

"The Turkish problem, however, remains a 'ill to be solved. The liberal edicts obtained during the pressure of hostilities are comparatively not. The measures, good in themselves, cannot be enforced, for the social and political machinery is wanted. 'Om yof these edicts,' says The Times, admitted the Cin istinate of the empire to give evidence in courts of its time of the empire to give evidence in courts of its time of the empire to give evidence in courts of its time of any Mahomedan to Christianity. How the former edict was acted upon, and what obedience it obtained, we know from Dr. Sandwith, who describes, in his recent book, the proceedings of a court of justice in one of the provinces of Asiatic Tarkey, and the gross illtreatment of a Christian plaining, owing to the Court only allowing Ottoman testimons, though the edict for the admission of Christian testimony had been out two years. The force of the latter edict may be collected from the fact that Sir H. Rawlinson, in his speech at the late meeting of the Turkish Aid Mission Society, describes the old law of capital punishment for conversion as still in force, which, no doubt, is practically the case. If this is all the result of Turkish edicts, it almost amounts to a contession that our diplomacy at the Ottoman Court confession that our diplomacy at the Ottomau Court for years past has been useless, so far as regards this object, and that we have been applying all our skill cobject, and that we have been applying all our skill and weight to move a machinery which does not move Turkey. What is to be done, inquires The Times, in the absence of a natural medium for moving Turkey—i. c., when the Government is almost ineffectual for that purpose! Is there any other medium which can be used for that purpose besides the Government, and is there any other influence which can be exerted when diplomacy has failed?

"The Armenian body, we are told, numbers above three million people; and it is supposed that Protest-ant missionsries can operate among these people. The history of missions, however, rather testines to a contrary conclusion; for the Armenians approximate too closely to the Greeks and the Catholics to yield more than a passing counterpasse. closely to the Greeks and the Catholics to yield more than a passing countenance to missionares from Euland or America. These have had their schools and churches, but their progress does not inspire any large anticipation of future results. 'Both Protestants and 'Catholics,' says The Times, 'confine themselves' to the task of converting the Turks, but it is quite 'certain the converted Turks are very few indeed.'

"The news from the Cape of Good Hope is satisfactory, the alarms which existed, by the latest accounts, are rapidly dying out.

are rapidly dying out.

"The Austrians are evacuating the Papal territories, "The Austrians are evacuating the Papal territories, and no doubt will soon abandon the two remaining towns, Bologna and Ancona. The Government of Narvez, in Spain, is considered quite firm; but a report prevailed in Paris that the Neapolitan Embussador had received orders to quit the French capital. A ministerial crisis is apprehended at Berlin, but the Court bestows its best affections upon the Emperor of the French. The Federal Diet at Frankfort has taken up the Neufehatel question. Louis Napoleon and his uncle, Prince Jerome, are disagreed about the removal of the remains of Napoleon I. to St. Denis. The Emperor is in favor of the removal, his unce against it."

The London Star of the 4th inst. has the following account of an accident which happened on the North-

account of an accident which happened on the North western Railway the evening previous:

"We are glad to state that, up to the moment of "We are glad to state that, up to the moment of going to press, we have not learned that there has been any actual loss of life. The calanity occurred in the neighborhood of Watford last evening. The afternoon express train from Liverpool, on arriving at that part of the line, came into collision with a luggage train. How the accident really occurred, we are unable to describe at present; but we understand that the carriages from Liverpool which contained the passengers became a perfect wreck, and that no fewer than fifty individuals have sustained more or less injury; some of them, indeed, have been frightfully mutilated. Several of them, we understand, have had their arms and legs broken; and some of those more seriously wounded were, on their arrival in London, conveyed to the pearest hospitals."

The London Times correspondent states that the in fluence of Russia in the Danubian Principalities in creases from day to day. The same writer says that England is quite as inclined for the proposed conference

The Nord replies as follows to the declaration that the Austrians will continue to occupy the Principalities, and the English squadron remain in the Black Sea, until Russia shall have completely faifilled all the conditions of the treaty of Paris:

"We cannot avoid mentioning a fact which, in our opinion, is a most important one. Russia is the object of an accusation from the Cabinet of London, and probably also from that of Vienna, which, in this question, goes hand in hand with England. And on what does the accusation bear? It cannot be the affair of Bolgrad, for article 29 of the treaty of Paris is formal on that head. It can, therefore, only be the question of the Isle of Serpents. But the declarations of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have been so clear and categorical on the subject of that islet, that it would be really an insult to our readers to recur to them. We may, revertheless, remark that this Cabinet has repeated to satiety that that islet could never become the subject of any dispute, since Russia had always had possession of it without the slightest objection the part of Turkey; since it could never become a strategical point of any importance; and its only value. "We cannot avoid mentioning a fact which, in ou strategical point of any importance; and its only value to Russia was that, lying on the road to Odessa, it served to keep up a lighthouse, which was in dispensable to the numerous vessels going to that port. Russia, besides, has declared, and it is the principal port. Russia, besides, has declared, and it is the principal point of the whole affair, that she referred the question to the Congress of Paris. Since, therefore, Russia only sent her six soldiers there because foreigners had come to take possession of a light-house which belonged to her, was it not more natural, supposing both parties to be animated with equally conciliatory feelings, that things should be allowed to remain in staruge until the decision of the Congress, the authority of which, when ence admitted by all, for the settlement of questions arising out of the late war, could not be disputed? What however, do we now see? Searcely questions arising out of the late war, could not be disputed? What, however, do we now see? Scarcely use Russia declared that she will accept in good faith the decision that may be come to in common by all, than England and Austria refuse to submit to that decision, and, by so doing, deny the competence of the Congress. In other words, the Cabinets of London and Vienna, for reasons which we will not at present examine, arrogate to themselves the right of deciding by themselves questions which properly belong to all the Powers that signed the treaty of Paris, and in which they are, strictly speaking, both judges and parties." Count Gorchskoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign

affairs, has just transmitted to all the Russian agent abroad, a circular from General Prince Gorchakoff, Governor of Poland, stating that all Poles who had taken refuge abroad in order to avoid military service, are admitted to enjoy the benefit of the amnesty, and may return home without fear of being molested.

The Nord announces that the Russian Rallroads have definitively been conceded to a Company com prising the fellowing firms: Stieglitz, Baring, Hope, Péreire, Hottinguer, and some German bankers.

Constantinople advices state that the ultimatum of England has been forwarded to the Shah of Persia. The Persian besieging army of Herat had taken possession of the environs of that city, and were fortifying

Austria, had settled that the occupation of the Black Sea Danubian Provinces should be prolonged. The British Squadron at the Isle of Serpents had

been reenforced. The Morning Herald correspondent at Paris states that commercial accounts agree in admitting the greater abundance of money in France, and the certainty that no money crisis is to be feared through in-

ability to meet engagements. Discontent prevailed among the manufacturing districts of France, from apprehended commercial reforms. Corn was declining at various points, although at Toulon, Bordeaux and Marseilles the average price

was maintained.

The Neapolitan squadron had not sailed from Toulon The Neapolitan Minister remained at Paris, and showed

no disposition to leave. A decree has been published in Spain, establishing the laws of 1844 regarding the Press.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

London Times, in its city article, says the funds ire less buoyant, and the market presents a less favor-

Private letters from Paris do not indicate any decided change in financial matters. Although the condition of the Bank is improved, there is no return to confidence. The Three Per Cents are quoted on the Bourse at 60 for money, and 65f. 85c. for account, showing a decline of 4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.-LONDON, Friday Evening .-Exchanges,-Amsterdam, three months, 11.1712

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4-P. M.—WHEAT in good demand, especially for Red, at Friday's prices; White being
rather easier. For FLOUR the bemand was quite in retail at
rather lower prices. Cors.—An active demand on Salurday
ransed an advance of 6d. P quarter—market closing very quiet
at the advance. Phovisions unclamped. Land quiet at 74 a
75. Tallow in good demand; prices unchanged.

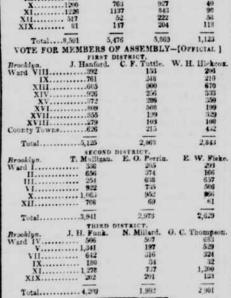
BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co.

THE ELECTION.

KINGS COUNTY-|OFFICIAL. GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
OKLYN. — GOVERNOR — LT. GOVERNOR,
DS. King, Parker, Brooks, Seiden, Vandtbit, Ode
1. 291 393 188 291 394 1
1. 123 726 335 127 772
1. 615 350 619 631 447
V. 533 608 667 525 659 Total......7,624 14,267 8,777 7,117 14,659 Coxantsa-ist District-Comprising County Towns Kings County and XVIITH and XVIIITH Wards. Brooklyn. John A. Searing. R. Jennings. Fred. W. Lord. 351 189 355 127 71

New-Lotts. Total.... 731 Fotal....... 2 665 1,721 Blank votes 27, and 7 scattering. CONGRESS, IID DISTRICT-Comprising the first twelve and Nineteenth Wards. Nineteenth Wards.
J. S. T.

Geo. Taylor. E. T. Wood. Stranahan.
J. McCue.
100 174 319 17
107 504 319 492 693 474 478 319 204 254 763 1137 52 117 259 823 526 156 256 927 846 222 204



HARBOR PRESERVATION .- As an effort is now making to induce the Common Council to grant an extension of certain piers, in palpable defiance of law, we ask the attention of the respective Boards to the following statutory provision of the State of New-York:

1855. Chap. 121. Passed March 30, 1855. Sec. 2. No grants of land under the waters in respect to which the said Commissioners are herein required to report, shall be made by the Commissioners of the Land Office or of the Common Council of the City of New-York, or by any board, officer or corporation, until the further direction of the Legislature in

AGRICULTURAL LECTURER .- J. Payne, who has had much study and experience in this line, can be en gaged by addressing him at Chicago.

REWARD .- A reward of \$200 has been offered by the Superintendent of the Hudson River Kailroad for information that will lead to the detection of the person or persons who placed a rail on the track of the road between Germantown and Oakhill, a few days since.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- James Terlin, an engineer, was instantly killed at the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, a few days since, by the bursting of a steam pipe in the blacksmith's shop of that establishment.

SALE OF NEGROES.-We learn from The Abbeville A later dispatch says that the Affghans have been defeated by the Persians, and 6,000 prisoners taken.

A Vienna dispatch of the 2d inst. states that on the 23d of October the Port, together with England and

AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

[Second Article.]

NEW SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Among the new forage plants recommended as worthy of the attention of farmers in the Southern States, where both Summer and Winter food for stock is scarce, is the Guinea Grass (Panioum jumenterium):

jumenterium):

As its name implies, this is a native of Guinea, and was brought to the island of Jamaica in 1774, under the following circumstances: A cage of African birds had been presented to Chief Justice Ellis, with which was sent a small bag of their native food, the wild grass-seed of the coast of Guinea. The birds died, and the seeds were carelessly thrown into a hedge, when they quickly grew and spread; and from the egerness of the cattle to reach it, attention was called to its vegetation. It has since become one of the most valuable productions of the West Indies."

This plant grows best in a dry, sandy soil, and may be grazed every six weeks, but must not be

may be grazed every six weeks, but must not be eaten low. It is nourishing food when so dry as to appear dead, and it makes good hay, or may be cut for soiling. In that case it will need manuring.

Another valuable grass for the South is the Tussack Grass (Festuca flabellata) of the Falkland Islands, where it grows in sandy, boggy soils, forming tussacks five or six feet high, growing like our meadow bogs, so that a person is hidden from view, and the whole tussack ground is a perfect labyrinth. Cattle thrive admirably well upon this grass, and fatten in a short time; and so fond are they of it that, when they can got at it, they will touch nothing else; and with horses it is the same. These Islands are in lat. 520 S., the temperature ranging from 320 to 590. This grass has succeeded well in the Island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides, and it may be valuable in the Florida Everglades and California Tulares. The leaves of these tuesacks grow five or six feet long, and the staiks are sweet and rich foed.

The Report recommends experiments with varicus fibrous plants-the Musa textilis, which preduces the Manilla hemp; the Agare sisalana, from which comes Sisal hemp; the Phormium tenaz, which produces New-Zealand flax; the Buhaneria terracissima, known as China grass:

Buhaneria terracissima, known as China grass:

"China grass cloth has been known as an article of commerce for many years, but the plant furnishing the material was only identified about the commencement of this century, by Dr. Roxburgh, whose labors is bringing to netice the fibers of the East are only now beginning to show their effect upon commerce. Another indefatigable laborer in the same field, Dr. J. Forbes Royle, has recently published a work containing a complete summary of the history of this and other Oriental fibers.

"Various samples, tried against the best Russian hemp, show that it bears a weight, sometimes nearly deuble, and always much more than that borne by the hemp. In China and elsewhere, it is mainly employed for making the grass-cloth, the softness and strength of which give it a character distinct from that of the fabric of any other fiber."

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introduced into the south part of Florida, and Mr. Wm. C. Dennis of Key West says:

introduced into the south part of Florida, and Mr. Wm. C. Dennis of Key West says:

"The gigantic plant out of which Sisal hemp is made delights in arid, rocky land, which contains a superabundance of lime. This is precisely the condition of the soil of these Keys, and the extreme southerly part of the penineula of Florida, where, alone, it could be cultivated in the absence of frost. It requires less culture than other products, but is much benefited by keeping down the weeds; and although it grows best on lands which have the deepest soil, yet it grows well where there is but little soil that appears among the racks, sending its long, penetrating roots into the clefts and crevices of the rocks in search of black, rich vogetable mold. In fact, the lands on these keys, and much of it on the southern point of the peninsula, are nearly worthless for every other agricultural purpose, so far as is known; yet there are thousands of acres in this region where a tun of clesned Sisal hemp cas be made to the acre yearly, after the plant has arrived at such an advanced age as will allow the lower leaves to be cut from it, which takes, in this climate, from three to five years to grow, according to the goodness of the soil, and the attention given to keep the land clean of weeds, gress, &c. It is no longer an experiment hero, as to the growth of the plant, nor as to the amount of the product; nor is there any longer a doubt as regards the value of the fiber, a number of tuns of it having already been collected and sent to market, where it readily brought within a half cent to a cent per pound as much as the best kind of Manilla hemp; that is, in the neighborhood of \$250 per tun. About a thousand plante should be set on an acre, and, from many young once coming up from the long lateral roots, if these be kept at proper distances, it will be seen that the same land will require no re-planting, if coarse vegetable manure be applied from time to time. After the plant is of sufficient growth, the lower leaves are cut off, at p cause of their being rather froublesome in separating the fibers from the pulp. Neither the epidermis nor this pulp is more than a powder, after becoming dry, if the gum be entirely crushed and washed out."

The Cochineal Plant (Cactus cochinillifer), or some of its congeners, is found in varying abundance throughout the torrid zone, as well as in several warm and temperate countries without the tropics; and it is a question worthy of consideration whether the production of the coccus cacti, which is so valuable as a coloring substance, may not become as profitable in Florida and Texas as it is in Mexico.

There is no doubt about the question whether we can produce that valuable root known as Dyers' Madder (Rubia tinctoria), which is a perent plant, a native of the south of Europe and Africa, as well as of the Levant; and, from the immense consumption of the roots as a dye-stuff, by calico printers and others, its extended culture in this country would become an object of great national importance. The soil best suited to the crop may be inferred from the following paragraph:

"Madder is much cultivated in the French de "Madder is much cultivated in the French depuriment of Vaucluse, where a particular geological formation occurs, belonging to the more ancient alluvium, which seems to have been formed by the rivers Sorgue and Durance, by bringing a large quantity of calcareous matter and depositing it along their banks. The land thus formed, called 'Painds,' contains from 80 to 90 per cent of chalk, and is very favorable to the development of the root—being calcareous, light and

The only skill required in the cultivation of this oot is in its preparation after it is dug:

oot is in its preparation after it is dug:

"The following information, relative to the culture of madder in the United States, is founded on experience, and, if strictly observed, will be conducive to successful results. A location facing the south or south-east is to be preferred. In choosing a soil, it should be neither too wet not too dry, too stiff nor too light. A deep, rich, upland, sandy loam, free from foul grass, weeds, stones, and stumps of trees, on which there has been cultivated a crop of potatoes, peas, wheat, or Indian corn, the season previous, perhaps, would be the best, bearing in mind that the presence of calcarcous matter in the soil is essential for the production of good madder, to be used in dyeing.

"The average yield of dried roots to the acre, in Yaucluse, is 2,800 pounds, or about 2,240 pounds of wadder powder. In Zealand, the yield is 2,350 pounds of powdered madder, of the first quality, beside about 100 pounds of an inferior article."

"The quantity of madder yearly consumed in the United States, chiefly imported, is variously estimated from 4,000 to 5,000 tans, valued at, say at least \$1,000,000—a sum peid annually to foreign countries for an article that the previous of set.

CCC a sum paid annually to foreign countries for an article that might be produced as cheaply and of an

good quality at home."

Copious and lucid directions are given in the Report for the preparation of the ground, mode of planting, harvesting and preparation of the roots for market and use. This is one of the articles that America should be as much ashemed to import as

she might be to import carrots.

"The Tea Plant (Thea viridia), which has so long afforded a most grateful beverage to millions of people in every civ lized country of the globe, there is much reason to believe, may be successfully cultivated in favorable situations and under proper management, for local consumption, at least, in most, if not all of exshe might be to import carrots.